**SPECIAL NOTE: The lecture video incorrectly states that 36 molecules of ATP are made per glucose by cellular aerobic respiration. The correct number is 32 ATP molecules per glucose.**

**Cell Respiration Page 1**

Cellular aerobic respiration

 A process by which cells obtain energy (to recharge their ATP) by

 using oxygen to break down glucose

• Most (but not all) steps of the cellular aerobic respiration occur

 in the mitochondria organelle

• Cells import O2 and glucose from the blood

• The glucose is broken down into carbon dioxide and water

 using the O2

 C6H12O6 + 6O2  6CO2 + 6H2O

 (glucose)

• Breaking down glucose generates energy. The energy that is

 generated is used to recharge ATP

 √ Each glucose molecule recharges 32 ATP

 √ Fats and other molecules can also be broken down to recharge

 ATP

• The CO2 and H2O products are exported from the cell into the blood

• Cellular aerobic respiration occurs in 3 stages, at these locations:

 1) Glycolysis (in the cytoplasm)

 2) Citric acid cycle/Krebs cycle (in the mitochondria)

 3) The electron transport system (in the mitochondria)

Fig 5.1

**Cell Respiration Page 2**

Glycolysis

 The first stage of cellular aerobic respiration.

 Glycolysis is a metabolic pathway that takes place in the cytoplasm.

 Each molecule of glucose that enters the glycolysis pathway is converted by a series of enzymes into 2 molecules of pyruvate (a three

 carbon molecule)

• Glycolysis produces 2 ATP per glucose

• No O2 is required for the glycolysis stage

Figs 5.1 and 5.3

The citric acid cycle and the electron transport system

 The last two stages in cellular aerobic respiration

 • These two stages both occur inside the mitochondria

 • Together, these two stages produce 30 of the 32 ATP made by

 cellular aerobic respiration per glucose molecule

 • O2 is required for both of the citric acid cycle and the electron

 transport system

 √ If O2 is too low, these two stages halt

Figs 5.6 - 5.9

**Cell Respiration Page 3**

Cellular anaerobic respiration (lactate fermentation)

 A process by which cells can obtain energy (to recharge their

ATP) by breaking down glucose **without using oxygen**

• Each glucose is broken down into two molecules of lactic acid

 C6H12O6 –> 2C3H6­O3

 (glucose) (lactic acid)

• Braking down glucose into lactic acid generates enough energy to

 recharge two ATPs per glucose molecule

• The metabolic pathway is the glycolysis pathway with one extra

 enzyme to convert the two pyruvate molecules into two lactic acid

 molecules

• Advantage: Cells can make ATP even when oxygen is too low for

 aerobic respiration

• Disadvantages:

√ Only 2 ATP made per glucose molecule, so the glucose

 supplies are depleted very quickly

 √ Lactic acid causes muscle fatigue (temporary weakness and

 burning sensation)

Fig 5.1

**Cell Respiration Page 4**

Situations for cellular aerobic and anaerobic respiration:

 • Cells use cellular aerobic respiration most of the time

 √ Resting, sitting, walking, and other non-strenuous activities

 • Cellular anaerobic respiration is used only when oxygen levels in the

 body are too low for cellular aerobic respiration

 √ Example: Muscle cells use anaerobic respiration during short

 bursts of intense exercise when no increased breathing has

 occurred

• If the exercise is sustained, the body soon increases breathing rate

 for extra O2 to increase aerobic respiration

√ Aerobic exercise = Sustained exercise at increased breathing

 and heart rate

 √ During aerobic exercise muscle cells use both aerobic and

 anaerobic respiration to meet their ATP needs

**Cell Respiration Page 5**

The body's responses to insufficient blood glucose

 If the glucose level in the blood is not sufficient for cells to make

 enough ATP, then (a) more glucose can be generated, and (b) cells

 can use molecules other than glucose as their cellular respiration fuel

Generating more glucose

 • Glycogenolysis = Cells breaking down their stored glycogen into

 glucose molecules

 √ Liver cells secrete the glucose from their glycogenolysis into the blood to help other cells meet their energy needs

 √ Muscle cells keep the glucose from their glycogenolysis for

 their own energy needs

 • Gluconeogenesis = Cells making glucose from non-carbohydrate

 molecules (such as fats, amino acids, and lactic acid)

Figs 2.15 and 5.11, and table 5.2

Non-glucose fuel molecules for cellular respiration

 • Cells can use fatty acids, amino acids, and ketone bodies as

 alternative fuel molecules for cellular respiration

 √ Ketone bodies = Molecules made by the liver by partial break

 down of fatty acids

Figs 5.14 and 5.18